and gave birth to that spirit of enterprise which and gave birth to that spirit of enterprise which has carried the influence of England to the very ends of the earth. At the period of the conquest the land was the only source of revenue, but, between the Conquest and the Commonwealth, new and flourishing interests and sprung up—Commerce had shook out her wings, and Trade and Manufactures had taken up their abode in the Island, and it was no more than fair that these new interests should contribute to the exigencies of the State as well as the land.

If rents have quadropled in England since the land tax was imposed, it is mainly because immense sums have been expended in making our island the beautiful garden we now behold it.—Rent, or the interest of capital expended in clearing the forest, forming of farmsteads, making of fences, digging of water-courses, and in the gen-

ing the lorest, forming of larmsteads, making of fences, digging of water-courses, and in the general preparation and allocation of land into arms, has altogether grown up in the United States within the same period, and it is the glory and pride of the Republic that it is so. It marks the progress of civilization. The rent of our own Manchester has quadrupled many times since the Revolution of 1688, and justly and properly so, for Revolution of 1088, and justly and properly so, for the simple reason that its spirited proprietors have expended much capital in rearing profitable piles of brick and mortar. And so have the proprietors of land adorned the plains and dales of this coun-try with no less serviceable homesteads. They have reclaimed the waste places—more than quad-rupled the productions of the soil—and made the wilderness to blossom like the rose. In the page wilderness to blossom like the rose. In the name of common sense and fair play, why should not interest reap the reward of its labors as well

In regard to the probate and legacy duties, it is In regard to the probate and legacy duties, it is true that personal property pays these dues, while real estate is for the most part exempt. The reason is this—personal property passes from hand to hand in the commerce of life, perfectly free from facal interference. A man may buy a thousand bales of cotton a thousand quarters of wheat, or a thousand pounds in the funds without any expensive taxation. Merchandise of all descriptions may be bought, sold or exchanged free from all Governmental influence or charge. Not so the land—it can neither be bought, nor sold, nor mertgaged without great expense of stamps. Real estate pays largely every time it is trans-Real estate pays largely every time it is transferred from hand to hand. Some pieces of land in this neighborhood have changed owners sufernment and the lawyers, in the course of a man's life, the full value of the see simple. But, after all, the fact is, real estate is not wholly free from ail, the lact is, real estate is not wholly free from probate and legacy duties. Leasehold property, and land devised to be sold, pay these charges in the same manner as personality, and full one-third of the revenue derived from legacy duties arises

There is one feature in our case that is not generally appreciated as it should be. It is the fact that Protection is still the policy of manufactur-ing England, and Free Trade the exception. The largest amount of manufactured articles are still protected in the British markets, and foreign oods of like make are yet liable to import duties, hen brought into England. I will just enumerate a few of the leading man-

usactures that are protected, not so highly indeed as formerly, but sufficiently so to keep importa-

The coopers, the carriage makers, the clock makers, and the candle makers trades, are all pro-

makers, and the candle makers traces, are an pro-tected to the amount of ten per cent.

On china and porcelain wares there is a cus-toms duty of ten per cent.

All foreign articles manufactured of cotton, wholly or in part made up, for every £100 value, £10 duty. And mark, this caumeration covers such articles as stockings, gloves, handkerchiefe. such articles as stockings, gloves, handkerchiefs, shawls, and all varieties of haberdashery and hohiery wares.

On that of foreign manufacture, there is a duty of 2 shillings each. Shoes pay 7 shilling the doz-en pair, and boots 14 shillings. On lace there is a duty of ten per cent.

On lace there is a duty of ten per cent.

On linen lawns the custom's duty is 2 shillings and 6 pence the piece of eight yards, and on linen damasks 5 pence the square yard. On all foreign manufactures of linen, or of linen mixed with cotton or woolen, wholly or in part made up, for every £100 value, £10 duty.

Paper, printed, painted, or stained, pays two pence the square yard.

Pence the square yard.

Plaited straw, of foreign manufacture, pays five shillings per lb. customs duty.

Manufactures of silk pay from five shillings to 10 shillings the lb.; ribbons of plain wilk, six shillings the lb.; of gauze, 14 shillings the lb.; artificial flowers, 25 percent. on the value; silk hats or bonnets, seven shillings each; dresses, thirts at lines seeks.

thirty shillings each.
All articles of wool, wholly or in part made sp, payten per cent, as a customs duty. "Wholly or in part made up" embraces all the large class of woolen horiery goods, from a night-cap to a

All foreign manufactures of copper, brass, iron, tin, steel, zinc, or lead-in short, all clases of hard ware goods pay a duty of ten per cent. before they are admitted for consumption in England. I might go on with the enumeration, but I fear

eign competition. England would not bear for six months the full extension of the vaunted prin-siples of free trade. Her Cobdens and Brights have never attempted it, except in the plainest of textile fabrics, into which very little human labor England

enters, and which are preciminently the work of machinery of which Manchester has had a fifty years start of all the world.

It is a principle with free traders that all raw material for manufacturing purposes should come in duty free, and they rigorously exact its ob-servance. Cotton could not bear the light burden servance. Cotton could not bear the light burden of five-sixteenths of a penny per pound as a customs duty, but the land, the raw material of the farmer, is burdened with the estate of the poor, the revenues of the church, the charge of the highways, and Heaven only knows what besides, making a total of hard upon fifteen millions ster-ling per annum for local taxation; and yet the Armer is called upon to face foreign competition.

Merciful Heaven! Like old Jefferson, I tremble
or my country, when I remember that God is just.

# FRANCE.

The Councils General are bodies which

Panis, Monday, Sept. 6, 1852.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. IMPERIAL PROSPECTS

might have some local influence, and impose a feeble, but growing barrier to the overshadowing influence of centralization in France. As they are at present con etituted, they offer no departmental lilustration or popu hr idea; in voting for them, to have these requirement there should be liberty of speech and the Press, and then the mass of the citizens should go to the polls-Both these things are wanting: the despotic control ever opinion in the Departments, is as intense as a Paris, and every paper of liberal opinions that has no been suppressed will be suppressed according to the uhase of the Prince President which renders the three warnings sufficient to crush a press; and in regard to voting, so great is the spathy, that at the late elections for the Councils general, the legal number in many cases was eminously wanting altogether, and in others it was barely reached. The London Times describes these bedies as those in which no man of honor or independence would consent to all in, but the Pabas tataks difforeatly in expressing its views thus, which are valuable as they give in arithmetical form the workings of
the imperial conspiracy against even the name of Republic: "The Councile-general constituting the highest representation in France, the expression of their
ophicus acquires great political importance. It is for
this reason that we have given the text of those expressions as published by the Montieur. We now serve
them up in a table, the exfectitude of which, we think,
cam be relied an. We will rumark in the first place that
all the Councile-general, with the exception of the Cantal and the Scime, which do not mest until the 3d of
November, have all expressed their political wishes,
and have all offered to the Prince-President of the
Republic, the testimony of their gratitude and their
astis-faction for the past and the present. That is the
general character of those expressions: it is the only
point on which they are unanimous. Forty Councils
have expressed a wish that the power should be perpetuated in the hands of Prince Louis Napoleon. Out
of these forty, nine giving a more explicit form to their
wishes, have demanded form diy the re-establishment of
the Hereditary Empire; among that presided over by
M. Achille Fould, Minuster of State, specificite settle. ence would concent to sit in, but the Pebass tuinks difof lines dry, and giving a more explicit form to their wishes, have demanded form dily the re-establishment of the Hereditary Empire; among that presided over by M. Ashille Fould, Minuster of Sate, specifying still atronger the bearing of its whales, has demanded that the Hereditary Empire should be recassilished in the person of Prince I cole Napoleon and bit direct desendants, either legitimate or adoptive. The Mosticaradds that this resolution was come to unanimously. Eighteen Councils have confined the series to expressing general wishes for the consolitation and stability of the Government. Five have expressed their satisfaction by praising the Government, without demanding any change. Twenty-one have simply presented congressitations. Greenel total 84." One of the Councils recommends lower duties on certain raw materials.

In producing vacuum (a faire le vide). The editor de scribes the whole press as a mere shadow.

STATISTICS. The question of cheaper meats occupies the Parisian ournals. This is one chief cause of expensive living ere, and of the poor fare of the masses. Meat is a third scarcer than it was thirty years since, the production not having kept pace with that of other eat-

ables.

The general commerce of France with her colonies and foreign powers amounted, in 1851, imports and experis together, to an official value of 2,787 million francs, 657 million dollars, or an increase of 82 million francs, on the results of the preceding year. Relative to the average of the five former years, the increase is 330 million, or 13 per cent. Calculated according to the tariff of the actual value fixed for the year 1851, the Exchanges do not amount together to more than 2,614 millions, the amount compared with the above amount of 2,787 millions, being a decrease of 173 millions or 7 per cent. In the above the imports stand for 1,158 millions, and the exports for 1,629.

FERNCH OPINIONS ON THE UNITED STATES.

FRENCH OPINIONS ON THE UNITED STATES. "If we are over-governed, you are just as much under-governed in America," said a Frenchman to me the other night. "Here," added he, " is another account of some three hundred persons destroyed in the United States by a steamboat disaster." "Horror" faintly shricked some ladies, and they thanked God they did not belong to such a country. Jefferson, in enumerating the three things which were inalienable, put "life" before liberty and happiness. Our modern code of traveling puts life saide, and then liberty and happiness may take their chance. We have the liberty of knowing that when we go on certain waters the measure of our happiness is in taking our chance of losing life by a our happiness is in taking our chance of losing life by a disaster the result of ignorance, neglect or willfulness. These stroclous murders are worse than the Reign of Terror in Parts, which had at least a political object, while nothing is placated but brutal a rarice, and the lowest dram-shop demagoguism, by not putting in force the most energetic laws. When things are paraded in the French newspapers, together with the statement that "New-York is the worst governed city in the world," it is difficult to measure the injury done to democratic advancement and the confirmation given to high-handed measures. What is most prized is security, and people prefer to have that, with 100,000 democratic advancement and the confirmation and reverse high-banded measures. What is most prized is security, and people prefer to have that, with 100,000 bayonets, rather than to have mob-suburban-law with the liberty of speech. Depend on it, in America, we are doing the cause of freedom great harm by such bideous abcerrations from the true intent of our lostitutions. Depend on it, that the comparative apathy of the public on such subjects, while it is fiercely paintisting with the interests of stocks, cotton, and the spoils of the next political triumph, shows a grim account of the calculations of the human heart, even where liberty should ennoble it, that tends to justify military and priestly dominion in the eyes of privilege. There needs a reform, in every city and county throughout the Union there abould be mass meetings, resolving that human life is the most valuable of all things—superior even to the success of Scott or Pierce—and that it must be preserved from wanton or careless destruction by steamboat or railroad agents, or rowdles, even though they have political organization.

GUANO POLITICS. A writer in The London Times, Dr. Mathew Hamil. ton, late of Peru, states : "There is now before me an ancient map and chart of Peru and the South Pacific, within the treple of Capricorn, in which these now so much disputed Lobes Islands, in between six and seven degrees of South Isiltude, are distinctly laid down. The map has been in my possession nearly twenty years, and exhibits prima facle syldence of having been made about 250 years ago. Dampler, the old sea traveler, also mentions these islands by their Spanish name; and Anson, in his voyage, states that in 1742 the two groups of Lobos de Tierra and Lobos de Mar were often taken for each other. The French Government has acknowledged the claim of Peru. Nothing further has appeared respecting the mission of Persigny to Lon-con. He is now in Paris.

have political organization.

NEWSPAPER INFLUENCE, &C.

The articles in The Times recently, on the French Government, have sorely shaken its magnificent attitude of Jupiter-like repose. Its organs deal in the most elegant phraseology possible: beautiful words, such as devotedness, 'henor,' calm assurance, 'noble inspira tions, and so forth are asserted as the symbols of the realities which animate the princely Presidential mind, which remains undisturbed amid such attacks. It seems that a little writing can wofully disorder the 'elect of seven and a half millions, when he is afraid of a for eign newspaper, and the Meniteur is obliged to deny its statements. In regard to Victor Hugo's work, Napoleon statements. In regard to Victor Hugo's work, Napoleon
the Little, an enecdote appears in the Court organs: A
copy was put into the hands of the person depleted by
the author. "Here is Napoleon the Little, by Victor
lugo the Great," said the President. Tals repare ee
produced much amusement amid the free and independent household. Even letter writers in Parts are to be
subjected to the rull force of the laws if they deal in
mailgoant faventions and calumnies. Such is the law
promotioned to the law just been ordered to quit. He
was a Hungarian; and it is stated that his expulsion was
not due to the presence of Haynau. That person has
thought it necessary to have a conversation at the dinner of an eminent banker repeated in print, in which ner of an eminent banker repeated in print, in which he declares, "on a soldier's honor," that he never caused any lady to be flogged, but that he was sixty miles of the spot when the order was given without his knowledge. Haynen has reserved this explanation till after his recent mobilizes in Belgium, and his appeation in Paris had to be accompanied by a protestive police. Of course a soldier's honor is better than that of a shoe-maker's or a parsons, but it should have been appealed REPORTS OF THE PARTY OF

We need not want any quantity of fish in future, owing to the new mode discovered of artificial breed ing. M. Coste, Member of the Institute has gone to Mulhouse at the request of the Government, to superin tend the organization of the vast establishment for the artificial batching of fish, for which a credit of 10,000 france has been opened to the Engineer in Chief of the

been opened to the Engineer in Chief of the m the Rhone to the Rhine. from the Hague states that two cases of hydrophobla have been cured there by the employment of sulphate of quitale, combined with optim. The Medi-cil Society of Amsterdam, the letter states, is about to publish an account of the two cases.

### MURDERS.

The Vienna papers give an account of a horrible at fair, thus: A peasant sold at a fair a pair of oxen; and on his return, having been drinking rather too much, be placed the money he had received, in a girdle which be fastened round his daughter, who accompanied him On passing through a wood, a man stopped them and demanded the money. The peasant denied having any-The man knowing he had sold the oxen, selzed him by the hair, and dragged him a little way into the wood-There two other men joined the first, and the three murdered the peasant. The daughter distinctly saw the crime perpetrated. She took flight, reached a cottage, told the inmate, a woman, of what had occurred, and said she had the money on her. This money the weiman took and fastened in a drawer, and, in com-pliance with the prayer of the girl, secreted her in an adjubing bed-chamber. The three men then came, told of their crime, and one, it seems, was the woman a husband. Thereupon she, with a loud laugh, said the daughter was in the next room, and see produced the belt, to their great joy. The men recollecting that the girt could betray them, resolved at once to destroy her, and the plan they agreed on was to burn her to death in

and the plan they agreed on was to burn her to death in the oven. They proceeded at once to light the oven, and soon the girl heard the flame cracking. Desperately she sought the means of escape, and find og the was was of cleay, she was able to make a hole large enough to creep through. Escaping, and meeting gens d'armes, the whole party of wreaches were captured. A Beiglan trial for murder is hardly less singular: A brutat character, whose wife had been forced to leave him owing to his had conduct strangled her slowly in a wood, and then coolly went to the Mayor and reported that his wife a body had been discovered. But it so happened that a lad on the lookout for bird's nests, was aloft and saw the transaction, though afraid to make a noise. Tals witness was declaive, and the murderer Tols witness was decisive, and the murder was condemned to death.

was condemned to death.

Crimes of murder—young men killing their mistresses for jealous)—are not of rare occurrence in France; and the philocophy of murder here shows less regard for woman than with us, always saving the wholesale murder of travelers. In the absence of political news worth reading, there are extraordinarily romantic things occurring, which, however, give such face-evidence of being penny-a lining, that they are not worth copying.

THE SEASON. Switzerland is now the chief point of attraction It s reached in about a day, owing to the easy travel by rallway. The effects of the shooting season are aiready Noth withstanding powder is doled out by the police to those who have gun permits, still the love of sport is not extinct; and at the Ca & Anglais you may get a cooked partridge for the modest sum of four france. Cheves, the grandest disner undertaker in Europe, recently went to Spain with a body guard of 28 cooks, to prepare a royal dinzer on a ratiway anticipation colebraulon. The best part of the diplomacy of Europe is the dinner table. The French cook is active on the the dinner table. The French cook is active on the Bourse; the per cents interest him as much as his sance, and when he is not composing to is speculating. The great artists appear to be as well known, as accurately classified as those of the fine arts. Castarfield and that a French cook had better manners than an English Marquis in his day The rule will not hold good now. English manners are good, except those of the old school, which are full of self-limitarities, always withe, and without the gentlences which religious

the effect is highly amusing. The laugh suppressed, lest it should be vulgar, like a lacky stifling als feelings at his master's table jokes—or the eternal simper for every body—the never 'unbending' (from what?)—are part and parcel of this celebrated school of manners. Washington's severe dignity was natural to him, because his mental processes were slow, and he was devoid of wit and imagination. There are many now just of Washington's manners, though it is not noticed, because their position is common place; but any attempt to play the old school manners is evident. The value of any school of manners so adopted is the punctuality it begets. A vulgar man is most known by his inattention to exact hours, to returning visits, to his word in a word.

PEACE ADDRESSES.

It is possible for a man to do a good deal by pursuing ene idea. Of this class is Elihu Burritt. In evidence of his labors as Peace-Preacher, the Pays newspaper publishes the following letter, signed by Mr. Burritt

publishes the following letter, signed by Mr. Burritt:

"Monsieur le Redacteur: I have the honor and the
happiness to be charged with four friendly addresses
from the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland to
the citizens of Paris. One of these communications,
that of London, is signed by several members of Parisment, the Secretaries of several Societies, and by more
than 1,500 honorable citizens of that metropelis. The
second address, that from Edinburgh, is signed by the
Lord Provost by several magistrates and counsellors, ment, the Secretaries of several Societies, and by more than 1,500 honorable citizens of that metropelis. The second address, that from Edinburgh, is signed by the Lord Provost, by several magistrates and counsellors, and by a great number of the principal inhabitants of that city. The third, that from Giasgow, bears the signatures of the Lord Fro rost, several members of Parliament, magistrates and counsellors, and about 1,500 of the principal inhabitants of that great commercial town. The fourth address, which eminates from Dublin, is signed by the Lord Mayor and other eminent persons in the Irish capital. The object of these amicable addresses it to express the sentiments of esteem and affection which the rajority of the English people feel for the inhabitants of Paris and all the French nation; to testify the ardent desire which they entertain that the pacific relations which have so long and so happily existed between the two nations may not only continue, but accurate more force and extension, to deplore the expression of the ideas put forth by the press, or in parliamentary discussion, which may appear to be inspired by a suspicion of or by a want of good ferling toward the French people; to Invoke the zealous and active cooperation of all classes of the French mation for the closer union of the two countries in the bonds of fraternal amity, and for the establishment of peace and concord among all Christian nations. More that forty other large towns in Great Britain have addressed animased communications in the same spirit to the great toward of France. Persons belonging to all classes of society, repress ning all professions and employments, members of Parliament, mayers, magistrates, conceediors, lawyers, manufacturers, farmers and artizans have taken part in this manifestation of good will toward the French people, in the direct set which they represent are identified with those of the same classes in France. Toousands of the linbred Kingdom as a proof that the beart of the English mation bears with t

Paris
On this the Pays remarks: "The letters of M. Burritt nobly replies to the lesuits of which France has long been the object on the part of the English journals.
M. Eithu Burritt has just arrived in Paris, charged with M. Eithe Burritt has just arrived in Parts, charged with addresses from the majority of the principal towns in England to France and her Government. No, a few obscure pamphleteers will not be able to weaken the bonds of friendship which unite the French and English people. We will be guarantee for our countryment as for the affectionate sentiments of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom toward us, the document brought by M. Burrit require no comment. None of the English nobility appear to have signed this appeal. The base of all the principal (smilles being purely mititary, (see Macaulay's History) it is not to be expected that they are going to ald the cause—certainly not in an unchiplement form. Certainly hadons are overarching their Governments when they do not trust such spleadid and coloses proofs of anity to lumbaring, pompous diplomacy in ordinary, but eatrust it to bleek\_mans.

—There is a class of gentlemen in Corsica, in initia-

did and coloses proofs of analy to himbering, both and diplomacy in orchary, but entrust it to bleek\_man.

— There is a class of gentiemen in Corsica, in imitation, doubties, of a certain great personage, who live purely by brigandage. They number nearly three hundred, and are winked at by the peasentry. How far they induce such matters as property, settlements, personal relations, would be tedious to detail; but it shows a state of society that explains the Fradetta. The Government had appointed a Commission of ten persons to devise the ways and means of putting a stop to the bland, so literally as dowed by nature.

—The proceedings of the Free Democratic Conventions, the two Reports, and the specifies of Measur. Gerrit Smith and Giodings, have been couled into the Londen press, and are now traversing the Condincot under the head of "Socialism in America." The Fines devotes a leading article to the thome. The resolution touching the free gift of lands gives rise to the above title.

W. H. F.

### TURKEY.

Change of Ministry-Visit of a French Steamer-Articles for the New-York Fair. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 15, 1-30.

The Sultan's Ministry has undergone an important change within a few days. The same party which has administered the government for some years past, with so much credit, still continues to enjoy the favor of the Sultan, not with standing that its leader and chief, Reschid Fasha has sain been removed from office.
A disagreement among the principal members of the
party of Reschid Fasha, seems to have occasioned this For some time past Ahmed Fethi Pasha, General of the Artillery, and brother in law of the Sultan, has opposed the measures of the late Grand Vizier Reschid Pashs, and by sfleeting the mind of the Sultan, unfriendly to the Chief Minister, prevented the approbation of the Sultan from being given to his measures and policy. The bad condition of the country generally, the want of money in the Capital, and the staguation of commerce, have all tended, greatly, to create dissat lefaction among the people of this city, and to reader the Grand Vizier unpopular. Added to this, the generosity of the Grand Vizier has caused him to permit all the reads of the opposition, —me stof whom had been re-noved by him from the Capitol, and appoin ed to offices a the interior of the Empire,—to collect in Constantia-uple, where they renewed their in rigues and plots gainst him. Notwithstanding this, he remained from ople, where they renewed their intrigues and plots against him. Notwithstandleg this, he remained firm in his reiorms and liberal poitey, and has finally been so patriotic as to sacrifice his own ambition and love of power and place, to the interests of the country. The Sultan, on his own part, perceiving that the difficulty existing between his Vizier and brother in law, tended to prevent he march of public affairs, decided to withdraw them both, at once, from office, and appoint persons to succeed them of the same principles and policy. In this view, he has raised the Minister of Foreign Affairs, All Pashs, to the dignity of G and Vizier, and found a successor for him in Fuad Effendi, who has filted the post of Massechar, a Councilior to the former Grand Vizier. Both these Ministers are men of first-

orand vizier. Both these Ministers are men of firstrate ability, and to better choice could possibly have
been made by the Sultan.

The country about here is quiet, but it is said that serious troubles have broken out in the vicinity of Bagded. The troubles which lately existed in Syria have
been suppressed.

Two Frenchmen having deserted from the army of
the Republic it in Algiers, and succeeded in maxing
their way to Tripoli of Barbary, outsined employment
among the troops of the Sultan in that Prevince. It is
not known whether they slopted the Mahonmedan Religh nor not. In the latter case, the Governor-general had
certainly no right to retain them after they had been
formally demanded by the French Consul. Be
this as it may, their detention came very near being
the cause of the rule of Tripoli, for the French
admirai La Susse, with a large squadron, arrived
at that place, with the intention of dring upon the towo,
in case the describers were not delivered up within
twenty-four hours. At the last moment they were sent
on board the flag ship, and the deflicatly has thus been
settled. The Sulvan has strongly disapproved of the
conduct of the Governor General of Tripoli, and having
recailed thm, appointed the Segretary of his late brother.
Mustapha Noord Pasha, a man of great wealth to

conduct of the Governor General of Tripoll, and having recalled tim, appointed the Secretary of his late brother, Mustapha Novri Pasha, a man of great westin, to succeed him. By some it is said, that this appointment also removes from the Caoltal a dangerous opponent of the ex. Grand Visiter, Reschild Pasha.

Some time since, it was said, that the Sultan had expressed a desire to see a French line of battle-ship, called the Charlemagne, with an auxiliary series and a size neighbor of the pash of the pash of the capital. This said pash of the position made by the British, Rasian and Austrian Embassies, she was not allowed to pass those Straits. This was caused by the treaty made in 1817 by those same powers, by which the Saisan engaged not to permit in times of pasoe, ressels of war of foreign powers to come to bis Capital, either from the Black Sea, or the Archipelago, except these "light ones" which might be in the employ of the foreign Embassies at the Poste. A '4 gen ship could scarcely be called a "light ship, even though the property of that frivilous nation which glories in the title of Republic, while its Pressent has usurped the power of a Caesar So the at the Porte. A 74 gen ship could scarcely be called a "light ship, even through the property of that frivilous nation which glories in the title of Republic, while its President has usurped the power of a Cassar. So too Chartemagne had to return to Toulon in disappointment. "His Highness the Prince President has the French papers now call Louis Napoleon, conceived that the dignity of France required that said ship should positively go up to Constantinople, and be seen by the Sultan; and his Minister at London induced that half and half kind of a British Minister of the Crown, Lord Malmesbury, to disavo H B. Majesty's Embassador at the Porte, and withdraw all objections on his part to her free passage through the Strains of the Dardanelles. This being effected, the same Prince President elevated

the Marquia de Lavalette (Minister of the Republis at Constantinople) to the rank of HIS Embassador near the Sultan, and sent him up in said Charlemagne, with extraordinary écât. During her stay in the Bosphorus, the ship has done the litigant to the Sultan on all possible occasions, by saluting him with a royal saluts of 21 guns, dresing out in fiage, and manning her yards whenever it pleased His Majesty to take even an airing on the water. The peculiarty quick manner of firing which the French have of late adopted in the navy, greatly alarmed the Turkish ladies, so that it is said several premature accouchments occurred during her stay; and the females of Constantinople all offered up thanks when she left. Another incident has rendered the visit of said ship an ill comen here. During her visit, numerous conflagrations occurred in the city, and the lower classes of Musaulmans who are very superatitious, knowing that vessels of this class are not permitted to visit the Caoltal, supposed she must have come up by force or stratagem, and therefore considered her as an "ill omen," a mannets singure, or a kind of an "evil eye," which brought upon them all the conflagrations which desointed their city. The same superatition exists with regard to elephants. The people of Constantinople firmly believe that whenever an elephant is within the walls of the city it is doomed to unnamed evils; so that some time since, when the Viceroy of Egypt seat a present of one of these monsters of India to the Sultan, the apprehensions of the people were greatly excited, and it actually happened that five of these fires occurred to verify their fears. Henceforth the people of Constantinople will always consider an elephant and a French took will always consider an elephant and a French took will always consider an elephant and a French took will always consider an elephant and a French took will always consider an elephant and a French took will always consider an elephant and a French took will always as his reason, that as she came u

Grand Vizier was next invited, and he declined on the score that as his soversign did not go on board he could not venture to do it. The Capudan Pasha, who visits every American ship of war which comes up to Con-stantinopie, and whose commander calls upon him, bonored the great ship with a visit, and somewhat al-layed the ire of the Frenchman. Yet, so much was he disappointed, that the Charlemagne left without any sa-lute of farewell either to the Sultan or his Govern-ment.

ment.
During all this fuss and disappointment the Turkish Government sent to the Dardanelles a firman for two American frigates, the Cumberland and the San Jaclato, to come up to Constantine elegants, or any apprehension of their passing elegants, or any opposition from either England, Russia or Austria on the score of their not being "light vessels in the employ of the Legation".

gation."

The Greek papers speak kindly of the visit to Athens of Hon. George P. Marsh, and of the friendly feelings of the Government toward him and his Government It is believed that this "affair King," as it is called, (to the detriment of our Republican character.) will be settled in the most just and amicable manner.

The Sultan has determined to send a vessel-of-war to the United States with articles for exhibition at the Fair of New York. You will have pleaty of Turkish gentlemen in her as passengers. There is a great desire here, among them, to visit the New World.

CUBA.

Loss of the Pizarro-The Cholera-Publishers of the Voz del Pueblo-Weather.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1852.

I wrote to you on the 41th inst., per the Black Warrior. Since then, the most important occurrence has been the loss of the noble man-of-war steamer the Pizarro, which has been so often mentioned in conjuction with the expeditions of 1850 and '51. The manper in which this famous vessel was wrecked is as folner in which this famous vessel was wrecked is as follows, viz: Last Friday, the 11th inst, an American
bark approached the mouth of the harbor, and made a
signal for a pilot. One went off, and immediately she
bore away for Marlel, a port about 25 miles to the westward of Havana, to which it appears she was bount.
This circumstance are ared anapted on, and it being feared
that she was loaded with filoustiers, the Pizarro was
ordered to be got ready for sea, and left the port
late in the afternoon in pursuit. The American
was sighted, and was seen to enter the port at Mariel.
The steamer arrived before the place after dark, by
which time it blew rather strong and was very dark.
This caused the pilot to recommend the Capcain to
keep the vessel off and on until morning, but the latter,
in his zeal to serve his country, insisted upon following kerp the vessel off and on until morelag, but the latter, in his zeal to serve his country, insisted upon following the suspicious vessel into the harbor, fearing that the fibustiers would lead before daylight. In resolute to, she went on the rocks and has become a total wreck, the gues of the vessel and light gear only being saved. It turns out that the American vessel only contated her cargo, and was manned by a crew of some seven or eight men—Captain and cook included, and the master took the pilot, as he was totally unacquainted with the next.

The less of this useful steamer is sensibly felt at this

The closs of this useful steamer is sensibly felt at this moment, when more of her class would add to the security of the Island. She was worth about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The choiers rayes still last month there were about 900 cases and 500 deaths by this terrible disease, and this month, up to the 11th last, 800 cases, and it is supposed about half that number of deaths. An acquidut ance of mine was well on Saturday, at hight with a friend he supped—yesterday (Monday) both have been buried, having died of this disease.

These concerned in the publication of La Vet del Pachlo are about to have sentence passed upon them. It supposed that only the owner of the printing establishment, and the two concerned that field to the United States, will be sentenced to death.

I have just heard that the PL stro has been washed off the rocks by a heavy sea, and it is expected that and

the rocks by a heavy sea, and it is expected that she

her repairs. Before his was known some fity Peala-sola mirchants of the Hav-na had agreed to purchase another at amer and name it the Plaarro also, and pre-sent it to the Government.

In regard to the wostber, the rains continue, making

In regard to the weather, the rains continue, making it very unbealthy. In the morning it is close and very sultry, and about the middle of the day the temperature becomes chilly, and afterward it takes heavily for hours beginter. Having nothing more to say at present, but that all is quiet, I remain, as usual.

FAITHFUL.

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO .- By the arrival at this port of the brig Maryland, Capt. Klein, we have dates and papers from Rio de Janeiro to August 8. Tre political news is of no importance. The city was

### The South Natick Murder.

The beautiful little village of South Natick, Mass., 17 miles West of Boston, the spot on Charles river, where the "Apostle" E'lot gathered the first Protestant Christian community of the American Abo-rigines, was, last Friday night, the scene of a most horrible murder. We copy the following particulars mostly from The Boston Journal of yesterday,

Mr. Ouvra Taylor, a shoemaker, was found on Saturday morning, lying dead on the floor of his shop, with several gashes in his head, and his wife was found in another part of the house, weltering in her blood, and evidently in a dying condition. The follow-

ing are the distressing particulars in detail:

Mr. Taylor was about 36 years of age, and has resided
several years in the town of Natick, and by hard work several years in the town of Natick, and by hard work and attite economy had managed to accumulate a song little property, valued at about \$2,000. He was married some years since to Miss Auguine, daughter of Mr. Charles Davis, of Sherburne, and was the father of three interesting children. Mrs. Taylor is about 30 Mr. Taylor's shop was in an L at the rear of the

Mr. Taylor's shop was in an L at the rear of the hone, and within a short distance of several other hones. About 6 o'clock on Saturday moraling, two of Mr. Taylor's children greatly siarmed a neighbor named least Hail, by rushing into his house in their night clothers, and staling that their parents were both killed. Mr. Hail and his brother prumptly repaired to Mr. Taylor's, and entering by the back way, found Mr. Taylor's, and entering by the back way, found Mr. Taylor high gread on the floor of his shop, with no less tannive norrid gashes in his head, apparently inflicted with an axe found on the premises be-meared with blood, with hair sticking to it. These wounds are severally described as being 3½, 6½, 4½, 4 and 3½ inches deep. Leaving the mutilisted body of Mr. Taylor in the esame position in which they found it, the Mesers Hall commenced searching the house, and in a bedroom adjoining the spot, discovered the post of a bedatead nearly split down as if with a blow from an axe. From this room they passed into the front room, where they found Mrs. Taylor, sitting on the four, nearly senseless, with her head resting on the seat of a rocking chair, and a ghastly wound in the front portion of the brain. An infant was sleeping on the floor, covered with her blood. Numerous pools and spots of blood were about the room, in the entry, and other parts of the nouse, all tending to indicate that a severe stuggle had occurred.

By this time, other neighbors began to enter the house, and Mrs. Taylor occasionally turned her areas

in the entry, and other parts of the house, all tending to indicate that a server stuggle had occurred.

By this time, other neighbors began to enter the house, at d Mrs. Taylor occasionally turned her eyes roward them, but was unable to articulate, having lost much blood, and to all appearance she was near her end. She was placed upon a bed, and a physician called, who gave it as his opinion that she was past recovery. Restoratives were administered, whin the hope of obtaining her declaration as to the murdecer; but up to yesterday afternoon she remained in much the same outsides, having been unable to utter a syllable.

A bey named Perry is the only one of the neighbors who appears to have observed any unusual disturbance about the house on Friday evening. The children, the elects being seven years old, were not aroused or disturbed during the night, their first knowledge of the affair being when they entered the rooms in the morning. Form the fact that an Irishman, 19 years old, hand of the past six six weeks, and that he was then missing, in contection with some other circumstances, susueton restret on him as being the murderer and discontinuations. the past all six weers, and that he was then missing, in connection with some other circumstances, suspicion rested on him as being the murderer, and chizens started in every direction in pursuit. Casey was finally discovered on the road to Framingham, and without re-sistance was taken into custody and conveyed back to the see ne of the murder. No traces of blood were dis-covered upon his clothing.

the see ne of the murder. No traces of blood were dis-covered upon his clothing.

He was taken at once to the presence of Mrs. Taylor, but she gazed upon him without suspicion. He sus-tained himself with composure, and but for a remark

which he made when taken into custody, that "he wished Mr. Taylor no Ili," he would have probably avoided suspicion. He did not seem moved by the appaling scene of blood.

Casey accounsed for his being in Framingham by saying that he left Mr. Taylor's house about 9 o'clock the night before, with a view of going to Natisk Centre; that he went astray, and had been wandering all night, unable to find the right road. He gave no reason for leaving home.

that he went astray, and had been wanded no mable to find the right road. He gave no reason for leaving home.

Coroner Alexander Coolidge summoned a Jury of inquest on the body of Mr. Tayk r, but their investigation of the case was not concluded on Sahrrday evening, and they sair urned till to-day (Monday). Many of the above facts were testified to by Mr. Isaac Hall, as appears by The Transiller, which paper gives the testimony of the boy, George E. Perry, as follows:

"Heard voices from this house Friday night; the man (decrased) would speak and the Irishman (Casey) would answer him; the talk was loud; I was at our gate, which was about fifteen rods distant; this was about 6 o'clock; they appeared to be asary with each other: I judge that they were pared to be asary with each other: I judge that they were assay because they talked so loud; heard it but a few minutes, but when I left the swe they were still talking; last the house on Friday, and the eldest shild says that Eriday evening, after the lamps were lighted, his whole family, Casey included, are support together, and that after supper his father and Casey went into the shop, and shortly after the children went up stairs to bed.

A Scotchman named Duncan Mathewson was arrested on Saturday morning by Officer Ham, upon suspletion of being concerned in the murder, and was delivered to the authorities of Natick, and both prisoners were committed to jail for safe keeping, and to a wait further investigation of the matter. The aftair created the most intense excitement in Natick and the adjuining towns.

The report that Mrs. Taylor had recognized Casey as

The report that Mrs. Taylor had recognized Casey as the murderer, is incorrect.

Mrs. Taylor was alive on Sunday evening, at 6 o'clock, though she was not expected to live through the night.

[By Telegraph.] Death of Mrs. Taylor.

Boston, Monday, Sept. 20, 1852.

Mrs. Taylor, whose husband was murdered in Natick on Friday night last, died this afternoon from wounds received at the same time. Thos. Casey underwent a preliminary examination to day, on a charge of perpetrating the murders, and was fully committed for trial at the next session of the Supreme Judicial Court, to be held at Lowell.

Billy Bowlegs and the President.

We find in The Philade phia Sun an account of another interview of the President with the Seminole warrior, Bowlegs:

On Friday Billy Bowlegs, and the Indi-

Seminole warrior, Bowiegs:

On Friday Billy Bowlegs, and the Indians accompanying him, had an interview with President Fillmore, in the presence of the Secretaries of War and the Navy, Col. Lea, the Indian Commissioner, and Gen. Blake. The latter explained to the President the object of their visit, and Col. Lea related the particulars of the interview the day previous after which Billy, in reply to a question from the President, said he was a warrior, that he came not to pay a more visit of complement, but to seek for justice; and that whatever his Great Fasher decided to give he would be satisfied with. He said he had no lil feelings against the whites, and then proceeded as follows to refer to what he considers was a Treaty made with Gen. Worth in 1832:

Gen. Worth told him that he had authority from the President to make a friendly treaty; that he had come among the Seminoles to put a step to bloodened; and that there should be no more fighting. All the Seminoles (continued Gen. Worth) that were left in Florida must gather together, draw a line, and live within it. When the line was run, the Seminoles might live south of it, and could remain in the country. This (repeated General Worth) I came to tell you on the authority and i am telling you the truth. After this Gen. Worth add: "We have made a treaty; there is to be no more fighting between us; war is all over; you have now nothing to do but to go and raise your children." Gen. Worth again stated that he said all this by the authority of the President. He had, he said, "made a treaty of peace with the Seminoles might call him (Gen. Worth) a llar foreyer."

To a question here put by the President, asking if To a question here put by the President, asking if

this was done in writing or in mere verbal conversa-

him,
To another question from the President, inquiring if
Billy himself had ever signed any paper to this effect,
Billy replied that he had not; he was so glad at the
peace that he did not thick of such a thiog. Gen. Worth
advised him how he and his people should conduct
themselves; he told him to go and raise their children,
and keep hold of the country; and if they saved the
lives of any of the whites who might be ship-wrecked on
the coast, or stray into their country, they should be
paid for them. In consequence of this, Billy said that
he and his people had conducted themselves accordingly, and, by way of instance, gave four cases in which
white persons had been rescued from impending death
by starvation and \* xposure.

white persons and been reacced into imposing weak by starvation and exposure.

One of these was the case of a young man who had drived to a rock on a piege of wreck, and had been aven days without food or fresh water; another was that of a man who had strayed four days travel into the that of a man who had strayed four days' travel into the Ledin country; a third was an leasane person, whose track betrayed him; and a fearth was a drammer-boy, who, having lost himself while gunning, and becoming so reduced as to be compelled to feed on cypross leaves, had laid him down to die, but was discovered by Billy's brother Simon, who, by judicious management in the very gradual administration of nutriment, restored the boy to life and health. It was such things as this that Gen. Worth told him to do, and said he would mention such acts to you (meaning the President for the time bing) is not he obey-d Gen Worth in generally righting everything that went wrong. Such was his (Billy ing everything that went wrong. Such was his (Billy Bowlegs') analety to remain in the country, that he would deliver up for punishment any of his own people who should commit wrong. He would always obey the whites' orders, and give up malefactors. He loved his home very much; yes, if it were only a little place with a pine stump upon it, he should wish to stay there. He would do anything at all so as to stay. In fine, he would wishingly listen to his Great Father, for he had heard of him for a long time, and had wished to see him.

him.

The President replied that he was happy to see Billy Bowlegs, and the rest of his red children from Florida He himself had lived for many years close by the Sene He him self had lived for many years close by the Seneca Nation, and was, therefore, acquainted with Indian
habits. He knew Billy Bowlegs to be a great man
among his people, and was glad to hear he had done so
many good things to the writes. He then proceeded to
explain to them the nature of treaties, and the necessity
of observing them. The agreement with Gen. Worth,
he said, was not a treaty, but a truce to stop fighting,
and, in conclusion, said the treaty of 1832, for their removal west of the Mississippi, must be carried out.
The Indians having expressed their desire to say no
more at the time, after shaking hands, withdrew, two
or three of them appearing, by their countenances, to
take the remarks of the President rather hard.

# Philadelphia News Items.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Trib PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 20, 1852. This morning, the warrant of Governor Blair for the execution of Blaise Skupinski, convicted of the murder of young Lehman, was received by Sherif Deal. Blaise will be executed on friday, the 5th of Nov. and the uppleasant duty will devolve upon the new Sheriff of our City and County. Maria Hare died in Baker-st. last night

from the effects of excessive intemperance.

The Prohibitory Law Convention assembled in the Niet Prius Court Room, pursuant to adjournment, this morning. The Convention had a warm and aphitted time of it, in the way of discussions, &c.

The following Legislative ticket for the city was formed, viz: Senate-Thomas Wattson. Assembly-A. H. Burtis, H. Tunison, Charles Vansant, Thomas S

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates for the Legislature from the county. The following minimes were selected: Senate—B R. Miller House of Representaines—R B Salter, Thomas I. Gifford, J E Eieridge, Samuel Irvin, Frederick Reel, Joseph H. Hoffman, Israel R. Springer, James S. Smith, Henry Davis, Wm. R. Thomas, Chas. W. Cox.

The Convention resolved to use their individual and collective energies to promote the success of the ticket. A Committee of Superintendence, consisting of fifteen, was appointed.

urned until next Monday evening. Adjourned until next Monday evening.

The third mete and boatswain of the

packet-ship Saranack, just arrived at this port from Liverpool, have been arrested and held to ball, to answer the charge of cruelty to a boy at sea. Margaret Smith has been convicted of Infanticide, and will be sentenced next Saturday. She has been recommended to mercy, and will probably receive a light sentence.

John Cole was admitted to bail this morn-Ing, to keep the peace.

The weather continues extremely fine.

To day is lovely. SLAVES RUN OFF .- Amadee Valle, Esq.

of this city, recently received information that nine ne aro men, who have been at work in his mines in St. Genevieve County, ran off and crossed the river to litinois. At Sparta the citizens made an effort to arrest them, but the negroes fled to the woods. It is thought they were persuaded off, and assisted in their flight by white, who accompanied them. Yesterday information whites, who accompanied them. Yesterday information of their escape was given at the police office, and Lieut. Wordward and a party of five policemen were dispatched to Illinois to retake them.

[St. Louis News, 10th.

ADDISON COUNTY, VERMONT. - The Fair of the Addison County Agricultural Society is fixed permanently at Micciebury. This county is distinpermanently at Micde bury. This county is disciplinated for French and Spanish sheep, and is the home of the Black Hawk horses. The Fair takes place October sin. The Address this year will be by Professor J. B. Bistinger.

Dr. Beman, of Troy, remarked in a sermon lately, that if Franklin tamed the lightning, Professor Morse taught it the English language.

TROUBLE IN ILLINOIS.—The St. Louise Ecentry News of Pridaypays a gentleman who arrived in that city from Carlisles in Illinois, status that a few days since a difficulty arose in that place between some circument at the time. It grow out of a light between a negro boy and a son of ex-Senator Brows. The father of the boy interfered and gave Judge Breeze's son a besting. Others interfered, and party after party became involved on each side, until the excitement became general. The citizen took the negroes who had first offended, thed them up and whipped them. Three other negroes who had somewhat signalized themselves in the citizens in the course of the excitement loaded a cannon with several pounds of buckshot, and first it at a negro house. There were only two occupants in it at the time, one of whom received a slight injury. The negroes were ordered to leave the place in three days, and threatened with similar treatment if they failed to comply. When our informant left, the excitement had subskied, but it is possible it was renewed at the end of the three days truce which had been granted the negroes.

The Democrat sets down Chicago at "one hundred thousand population at the close of 1835," declaring that its growth for the last two months "his exceeded anything the maddest enthusiast ever drawn;

CITY ITEMS.

RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER AT 

AMDERMANTS, ac., THIS DAY AND EVERING. Riblo's Garden—The Washerwennan; The Barber of Seville, Wallack's Lyceum—The Will; a Handsone Hussband, Borton's Theater—School of Referm, A Nevel Experiment, Barnum's Museum—Orphan's Dream; The M. P.; Limerick Reg, Wood's Minstrels—No. 444 Broadway, Concerts every avenue.

The Autumnal Exhibition of the New York Horticultural Society was opened last night at Metropolitan Hall. The display has the advantage of vegetables and fruit over that of the Spring, and is in other respects fully equal. We observed fine assort ments of grapes, pears, peaches, apples, and rare fruits; and a well chosen show of mammoth cabbage pumpkins, and other garden sauce. The floral dep ment is good, with less variety than at the first e hibition, but with many rater and more excelled plants, among them The fairest flower for scent that grows,

The fairest flower for scent con the beautiful but scenties and a thousand specimens of the beautiful but scenties dabils. Among the exotic wonders of the exhibition a Banana tree (musa paradistaca) from the gardens P. T. Barnum. It is a tree of 25 to 30 feet in hight, bear ing leaves which look more like sails than anything else There are many other rare curiosities, which we have not space to notice. The attendance was good las night, and will undoubtedly be immense to day, fo every body leves flowers.

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL .- The Trustees of the New-York Homeopathic Dispensary have issued an Address to the friends of Homeopathy in balf of the establishment of a Hospital in this City, on the principles of that system of medical practice. The p'an contemplated is the conversion of the present Homeopathic Dispensary into a Hospital, on the limits scale of the two Hospitals now in successful operation in Londor, retaining the present arrangements for the treatment of out-door patients. A subscription has beset on foot for this purpose, the avails of which are to be paid to the New-York Life and Trust Company, to the account of a Committee of the Trustees, B. R. Wisthrop, Jonathan Sturges, and Thomas Denning, Esqu. to accumulate till a sufficient fund shall be raised for the realization of the project. The Address sets forth un gent reasons in behalf of the measure.

MADAME SONTAG .- We announced yesterday, in our Second Edition, the inability of the alfted lady to make her debut before an American atdience, in the evening, as previously advertized. Will sincere feelings of regret and palo, we learn, that she has been suffering from a febrile attack, ever since the disgraceful scenes of the night of the proposed sere nade. Her indisposition has increased, until she is not seriously ill, and her attendent physicians deciles to a any time, when she will be able to appear, and give proof of those abilities, which have won her her world wide reputation.

The Daily Times has appeared in new and handsome type, and in an enlarged sheet. It is now published in quarto form, about the size of The Tribune, in eight pages, and is sold for two cents a copy or souble its former price. This change removes it from the category of penny papers, and gives it more room for interesting matter. It deserves success by its industry and enterprise.

A RELIC OF OLD TIMES .- A few days since we had the pleasure of exemining a silver tank aid, of capacious dimensions and ber workmanship, manufactured in England to 1600, I found its way from England to Wisconsin, and there to an auction mart in Hartford, Conn., where it was purchased by H. B. Beach, Esq., and by him presented to Capt. Lewis, of the steamer Commodore. It has been carefully cherished, evidently, since it is as free from mar or blemish as when first it left the hands of the manufacturer

Four new Railroad projects last light in the Board of Aldermen! There are now a lozen or more on hand, and others will be rushed in daily until the tea drinkers are utterly bewildered in the maze of plans. Where are the Broad way Undergrand Road, the Aerial Ratiway, the Brooklyn Bridge, the let sey Tunnel, the Staten Island Pontoon Road, the thos sand and one Reliefs of Broadway? Now is the the Extravaganza is lord paramount, and the Budget of the Street Committee is not half full of absurdities. Vide aries, one-idea men, philosophers and philanthropias are invited to contribute to the contents of this world. ful cauldron; they may be sure of making a mees the would horrify Hecate.

SAILED FOR CALIFORNIA .- Yesterday the U. S. Mail Steamship Illinois, sailed for Asplaus with 374 passengers for California. The steamship Star of the West, of Vanderbilt's list, salled for San Juan with 301 passengers for California

THE NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHUS-TIAN ASSOCIATION.—Lest evening this Association a meeting in their new rooms in the Stuyresant in

The occasion of the meeting was the opening of rooms by this newly organized Society. The Amelian was organized last June, and has for the chief its exertions, "the improvement of the spiritual," tal, and sectal condition of young men. \* Diprevention of the rule, physical and spiritual, overtakes so large a portion of the multitude of pos-men constantly arriving in our City, destinute of Off tian associates and connections?

Though the origin of this praiseworthy Association of quite a recent date, yet it now numbers, we se bappy to learn, something like 400 members and 20 18 members, representing some six of the Evangelical nominations. The prospects of the Association are a most promising character; and it is the insention of the managers to establish a reading room upon as co tended basis, which, it is confidently hoped, will pro-

oliver P. Woodford, Esq., President of the Society, took the chair. The proceedings of the mesting were opened with prayer and reading of the Scripture of Rev. D. Pouts.

opened with prayer and reading of the Scripture, in opened with prayer and reading of the Scripture, in President them gave a succinct account of the Scient, the reasons which led to its formation, and is ejects, in substance as given above.

Daniel Lord, Esq., was then introduced and promised to address the meeting, and siter some pressory marks, characterized their or anization as being of an especially nos itable character. It had a evaled object—to extend the hand of Christian fills ship to the lone stranger youth, arriving in our singular trounded as he necessarily would be by difficulties to imputations. So their object was twofold in the minute of the stranger youth religious influences thus save bim from rute, both more and physical. Association was based upon the idea of making to grue obligations and social feelings cooperate is the stainment of the end in view. Proception was not be one of their modes of action—they would sent friendly solici atton to induce the objects of their serious myss of wisdom." Their objects were truly solic. Their reading-rooms, their lectures, their effords to procure places for labor and places of re t and sweeting for their stranger breatren—their friendly success in cases of tempetation—their sympathy in sorrow as help in calamity, presented a body of philanthropic enertion so pure as to savor of divine charity—to